

two Spanish gentlemen of St. Augustine came to Charleston, by appointment, to confer upon this subject with other gentlemen appointed, on the other side, by King George, to meet them. But nothing was effected; the two Spaniards went back to Florida, enraged rather than conciliated; and, soon after, the Altamaha fort was burnt down, and the frontiers of Carolina again left defenceless.

It was in this state of things that the charter just mentioned was given to the twenty-one trustees. The common seal agreed upon by this company of benevolent and active men, may give you an idea of their designs. On one side were two figures leaning upon urns, representing the rivers Altamaha and Savannah, the two boundaries of the province. Between these figures the genius of the colony was seated, with a cap of liberty on her head, a spear in one hand, and a cornucopia in the other. On the other side was a representation of silk-worms, some beginning and others having finished their webs, with the motto, in Latin, "Not for themselves, but for others." This signified, what was strictly true, that the trustees had no merely personal motives in founding the colony. The silk-worms indicated the manufacture to which they intended the colonists should chiefly turn their attention.

Two principal regulations of the trustees are worthy of notice. One was, that no negro slaves should belong to the new colony; and the other, that no ardent spirits should be introduced into it.